MAY 27 1969

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER TERM, [redacted] 1969

No. [redacted] 169

LAWRENCE R. FAULKNER,

Petitioner

v.

CLARK CLIFFORD, *et al.*,

Respondents.

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

STANLEY FAULKNER
ERIC W. SCHMIDT
9 East 40th Street
New York, N.Y. 10016
Attorneys for Petitioner

OPINIONS BELOW

The Court of Appeals wrote no opinion. The opinion of the District Court, unreported, vacating the preliminary injunction and dismissing the complaint, appears in Appendix B, *infra* (R. 26).

The opinion of the District Court (Travia, J.) granting the preliminary injunction is reported at 289 F. Supp. 895.

JURISDICTION

The order of the Court of Appeals (R. 88, Appendix A, *infra*) is dated May 1, 1969, and was entered May 1, 1969. Jurisdiction is conferred on the Court by 28 U.S.C. 1254.

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

Respondent, Selective Service System Local Board No. 3 (the "Board"), declined to restore to petitioner his II-S student deferment, classified him 1-A and ordered him to report for induction as a delinquent because of his failure to maintain possession of his registration certificate. The questions presented are:

1. Does Section 10(b)(3) of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 (50 App. U.S.C. Sec. 460(b)(3)) preclude judicial review of petitioner's punitive classification and order to report for induction?

2. Does the declaration of delinquency, punitive classification and induction of petitioner for failure to have his Registration Certification in his personal possession, violate the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment, the Sixth Amendment, the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, the Selective Service Regulations and National Selective Service Memorandum?

3. Does Selective Service Regulation 1617.1 (32 C.F.R. Sec. 1617.1), as construed and applied in this case, and Selective Service Regulation 1642.4 (32 C.F.R. Sec. 1642.4) on its face, violate the First Amendment?

STATUTES AND REGULATIONS INVOLVED

Section 10(b)(3), Military Selective Service Act of 1967; 50 App. U.S.C. Section 460(b)(3) is set out in Appendix C, *infra*, p. 11.

Selective Service Regulation § 1622.26(b); 32 C.F.R. § 1622.26 is set out in Appendix D, *infra*, p. 12. (Executive Order 11360 (July 4, 1967)); 32 F.R. 9787).

Selective Service Regulation § 1642.4; 32 C.F.R. § 1642.4 is set out in Appendix E, *infra*, p. 13.

Local Board Memorandum No. 83 (October 6, 1967) issued under Selective Service System Regulations §§ 1622.25 and 1622.26(b) is set out in Appendix F, *infra*, p. 14.

Local Board Memorandum No. 95 (April 19, 1968) issued under Selective Service System Regulations §§ 1622.20, 1622.21, 1622.22, 1622.23, 1622.23a, 1622.24, 1622.26, is set out in Appendix G, *infra*, p. 15.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

This case once again brings before this Court the delinquency reclassification procedure adopted by a selective service system board for failure by a registrant to maintain in his possession his registration certificate. *Oestereich v. Selective Service System Local Board No. 11*, 393 U.S. 233. *Oestereich* ruled that the delinquency and reclassification of one exempt from military service was not authorized by the Act and the court may enjoin induction despite the restriction placed upon the court by Section 10(b)(3) limiting pre-induction review.

At all the times relevant hereto petitioner was a second year graduate student at the University of the State of New York at Buffalo. During his first year from September 1965 to December 1966 he was classified II-S. For the following year he was classified II-A because he was engaged in work in the national interest and welfare. On September 26, 1967, petitioner returned to the University for his second

year of graduate studies leading to a Master's Degree and a Ph.D. program and requested a return of his statutory student classification of II-S.[2] Certification by the school is in petitioner's file and was a government exhibit at the hearing for a preliminary injunction. It is annexed hereto (Appendix H, *infra*, p. 17).

No action was taken on petitioner's request for a return of his II-S classification until October 24, 1967. On that date the Board was directed by respondent Col. John W. Brokaw, Deputy State Director, Selective Service System of the State of New York, to declare petitioner a delinquent for non-possession of his registration certificate. The letter of Col. Brokaw appears in Appendix I, *infra*, p. 18 (Gov't Ex. 24 at hearing for preliminary injunction). The Board summarily notified petitioner that he was a deliquent (Appendix J, *infra*, p. 19) and reclassified 1-A.

Following the denial of his appeal and after certain intervening circumstances petitioner was ordered to report for induction on August 19, 1968.

On August 12, 1968, petitioner commenced an action in the United States Court for the Eastern District of New York for an injunction against induction and a declaratory judgment invalidating his reclassification to 1-A. (R. 1)[3]

On September 9, 1968, after a hearing, the District Court (Travia, J.) issued a preliminary injunction against petition-

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[2] Local Board Memorandum No. 83 from National Headquarters, Selective Service System, qualifies a graduate student for a II-S classification who enters his second year in the fall of 1967 after a previous classification of II-A (Appendix F, *infra*, p. 14). Petitioner's request was noted by the Board, Government Exhibit A, p. 40 of hearing for preliminary injunction.

[3] Jurisdiction was invoked under 28 U.S.C. 1331, Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1948 as amended, now entitled Military Selective Service Act of 1967 (50 U.S.C. App. § 451 et seq.), §§ 1 of Articles I, II and III of the Constitution and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1361, 2201, 2282 and 2284; and the existence of the requisite jurisdictional amount was alleges (R. 1)

er's induction (289 F.Supp. 895). The government took a direct appeal to this Court from the order of Judge Travia. The appeal was withdrawn after petitioner filed his Motion to Affirm with this Court. (___ U.S. ___, 89 S.Ct. 676, January 17, 1969).

Respondents, by notice of motion dated February 4, 1969, moved the District Court for an order dismissing the complaint and vacating the preliminary injunction upon the authority of *Oestereich v. Selective Service System Local Board No. 11, supra; Clark v. Gabriel*, 393 U.S. 256; and *Breen v. Selective Service Local Board No. 16*, 406 F.2d 636 (C.A. 2, 1969).[4] The District Court (Bartels, J., granted the respondents' motion to vacate the preliminary injunction and dismiss the complaint (R. 26).

On May 1, 1969, the Court of Appeals, after hearing argument on petitioner's motion for a stay of his induction pending appeal (R. 88), entered an order affirming the judgment of the District Court on the authority of *Breen v. Selective Service, supra;* and staying the order of induction and mandate provided petitioner filed a petition for certiorari within thirty (30) days.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

1. The decision below and the decision in *Breen* upon which the lower court relied are in conflict with *Oestereich*. The decision by this Court in *Oestereich* is dispositive of the legal question in the instant case.

The lower court (Travia, J.) in granting the preliminary injunction was of the opinion that the legal questions in this case might be determined in *Oestereich*. Although *Oestereich* turned upon the narrow point of the statutory exemption from military training and service of a ministerial student, it definitively found that delinquency could not be employed by a local board to impose punishment for "activi-

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[4]Certiorari was granted April 28, 1969.

ties or conduct not material to the grant or withdrawal of the exemption. So to hold would make the Boards free-wheeling agencies meting out their brand of justice in a vindictive manner."

Petitioner in words and deeds acted the same as *Oestereich*. He returned his registration card as an expression of opposition to the war in Vietnam. Petitioner under the law was at the time of his action entitled to be classified II-S as a graduate student.[5] The record is clear that his *punishment* was to be put in a delinquent status and classified 1-A because he exercised his First Amendment right of free speech. The direction to the Board by respondent Brokaw in no uncertain terms directed the local board to process petitioner as delinquent because he acted "against the draft".[6]

In *Clark v. Gabriel, supra*, this Court was not confronted with a First Amendment question. The lower court was reversed and the case was remanded for issuance of an order dissolving the preliminary injunction and a dismissal of the action. However, Mr. Justice Douglas, in a concurring opinion, in no uncertain terms held that if *Gabriel* had been reclassified "because he made a speech, unpopular with the Board" he would take a different view. The Supreme Court frequently struck down statute and ordinances giving to inappropriate bodies the power to enforce their conclusions on the delicate and sensitive question as to whether particular activity is entitled to First Amendment protection.[7]

Unlike *Gabriel*, in which this Court held that in the case of a registrant claiming a conscientious objector classification the Board has the power to determine the facts and

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[5] 32 C.F.R. § 1622.26(b); Executive Order 11360 (July 4, 1967), 32 F.R. 9787; Local Board Memorandum No. 83 (Appendix F, p. 14).

[6] Appendix I, p. 18.

[7] See, e.g. *Kuntz v. New York*, 340 U.S. 290 (1951); *Bantam v. Sullivan*, 372 U.S. 58 (1963); *Marcus v. Search Warrant*, 367 U.S. 717 (1961); *Cantwell v. Connecticut*, 310 U.S. 296 (1940); *Cox v. Louisiana*, 379 U.S. 536, 557 (1965).

exercise judgment, in this case such exercise of judgment does not prevail. The record will disclose that petitioner was in his second year of post-baccalaureate study without interruption on October 1, 1967,[8] as certified by his school and therefore entitled to a II-S classification.[9] In this case as in *Oestereich* the Board had merely the function of determining whether petitioner was a second year graduate student on October 1, 1967, by certification of his school.

The delinquency procedure by which petitioner was reclassified has no more "statutory basis" in the case of a student deferment than it has in the case of a theological exemption. The Solicitor General conceded as much in his brief in *Oestereich*, where he stated (p. 54, emphasis supplied):

> It is difficult to believe that Congress intended the local boards to have unfettered discretion to decide that any violation of the Act or regulations warrants a declaration of delinquency, reclassification and induction, regardless of its relationship to the individual's status as exempt or *deferred* or whatever.

Mr. Justice Stewart in his dissenting opinion in *Oestereich* was of the thought that the Court's holding as to statutory "exemptions would also apply to full time college students."[10]

Judge Feinberg, dissenting in *Breen*, was plainly correct, therefore, when he concluded that "this case is governed by the reasoning in *Oestereich*."

In view of the fact that *Oestereich* was decided on grounds of statutory construction, the Court did not reach questions with respect to the constitutionality of Section 10(b)(3) and of the Selective Service System's delinquency procedures. If the Court should hold that *Oestereich* does not control

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[8]The one year that petitioner had a II-A classification is not considered "interruption" in studies. (n. 2)

[9]32 C.F.R. § 1622.26(b).

[10]Dissent of Justice Stewart, p. 4, note 9.

the present case, consideration of these questions would be required. They include the questions suggested by the majority opinion in *Oestereich* (p. 237) arising from the lack of statutory standards governing delinquency reclassifications; the questions outlined in Justice Harlan's concurring opinion in *Oestereich* (p. 233-44, n.6) and the First Amendment question flowing from the use of delinquency reclassification as a reprisal for political protest. All of these questions are substantial and important, as the Solicitor General acknowledged in his brief in *Oestereich* (p. 47-49, 56, 62).[11]

CONCLUSION

Certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

STANLEY FAULKNER
ERIC W. SCHMIDT
Attorneys for Petitioner

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[11]These questions were raised in this case in the Jurisdictional Statement filed by the Solicitor General in its appeal to this Court on October 7, 1968, from the decision of Judge Travia granting the preliminary injunction holding Section 10(b)(3) unconstitutional as applied and in petitioner's Motion to Affirm in this Court. The appeal by the Government was withdrawn and dismissed on January 17, 1969 (___ U.S. ___, 89 S.Ct. 676).

APPENDIX A

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

Lawrence R. Faulkner,
Plaintiff-Appellant,
v.

Clark Clifford, as Secretary
of Defense, et al.,
Defendants-Appellees.

The judgment of the district court is affirmed. Breen v. Selective Service, 406 F.2d 636 (1969).

The order of induction and the mandate of this court are stayed provided that the appellant files a petition for certiorari with the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States within 30 days of the date of this order. Rule 41(b), Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure.

J. Edward Lumbard
Robert P. Anderson
Circuit Judges

Inzer B. Wyatt
District Judge

May 1, 1969

APPENDIX B

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

LAWRENCE R. FAULKNER,
Plaintiff,

-against-

CLARK CLIFFORD, as Secretary of Defense, STANLEY RESOR, as Secretary of the Army, RAMSEY CLARK, as Attorney General of the United States, LEWIS B. HERSEY, as Director of Selective Service of the United States, COL. JOHN BROKAW, as Deputy State Director, Selective Service System of the State of New York, and CHARLES E. ARTALE, ROBERT J. GLASSER, THOMAS D. KEARNEY, BERNARD LAVIN and JOSEPH NOONAN, as members of Selective Service Board No. 3,
Defendants.

68-C-808

April 9, 1968

MEMORANDUM

BARTELS, D.J.

On September 9, 1968, Judge Travia granted a preliminary injunction enjoining the induction of the plaintiff into the Armed Forces of the United States (*Faulkner v. Clifford*, 289 F.Supp. 895 (E.D.N.Y. 1968)) with leave to the defendants to move to vacate the same after the decision upon the appeal then pending to the United States Supreme Court in *Oestereich v. Selective Service System Local Board No. 11*, 280 F.Supp. 78 (D. Wyoming, 1968), *affirmed*, 390 F.2d 100 (10th Cir., 1968), *cert. granted*, 391 U.S. 912 (1968), which decision has since been rendered reversing the Court of Appeals (393 U.S. 233 (1968)). The decision failed to hold unconstitutional Section 10(b)(3) of the Mili-

tary Selective Service Act of 1967. Subsequently, the Court of Appeals in this Circuit in *Breen v. Selective Service Local Board No. 16*, No. 32345, Jan. 10, 1969, held upon facts similar to this case that this Court under the above Section had no jurisdiction to hear this pre-induction complaint. The Government, therefore, moves to vacate the injunction and to dismiss the complaint.

Accordingly, the motion to vacate the injunction and to dismiss the complaint is granted. SO ORDERED.

John R. Bartel
United States District Judge

APPENDIX C

Section 10(b)(3) of the Act, 50 U.S.C. App. 460(b)(3), provides in part as follows:

> No judicial review shall be made of the classification or processing of any registrant by local boards, appeal boards, or the President, except as a defense to a criminal prosecution instituted under section 12 of this title, after the registrant has responded either affirmatively or negatively to an order to report for induction.

APPENDIX D

1622.26 Class II-S: Registrant Deferred Because of Activity in Graduate Study.—

(b) Any registrant who is entering his second or subsequent year of post-baccalaureate study without interruption on October 1, 1967, may be placed in Class II-S if his school certifies that he is satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction leading to his degree; but such registrant shall not be deferred for a course of study leading to a master's degree or the equivalent for more than one additional year, or for a course of studying leading to a doctoral or professional degree or the equivalent (or combination of master's and doctoral degrees) for more than a total of five years, inclusive of the years already used in such course of study, or for one additional year, whichever is greater. Any registrant enrolled for his first year of post-baccalaureate study in a graduate school or a professional school on October 1, 1967, or accepted for admission involving enrolled status on October 1, 1967, may be placed in Class II-S if he has entered the first class commencing after the date he completed the requirements for admission and shall be deferred for one academic year only, or until he ceases satisfactorily to pursue such course of instruction, whichever is the earlier.

APPENDIX E

1642.4 Declaration of Delinquency Status and Removal Therefrom.—(a) Whenever a registrant has failed to perform any duty or duties required of him under the selective service law other than the duty to comply with an Order to Report for Induction (SSS Form 252) or the duty to comply with an Order to Report for Civilian Work and Statement of Employer (SSS Form 153), the local board may declare him to be a delinquent.

(b) When the local board declares a registrant to be a delinquent, it shall enter a record of such action and the date thereof on the registrant's Classification Questionnaire (SSS Form 100) and shall complete a Delinquency Notice (SSS Form 304), in duplicate, setting forth the duty or duties which the registrant has failed to perform. The local board shall mail the original to the registrant at his last known address and file the copy in his Cover Sheet (SSS Form 101).

(c) A registrant who has been declared to be a delinquent may be removed from that status by the local board at any time. When the local board removes a registrant from delinquency status, it shall enter a record of such action and the date thereof on the registrant's Classification Questionnaire (SSS Form 100) and shall advise the registrant of such removal by letter a copy of which shall be filed in his Cover Sheet (SSS Form 101).

APPENDIX F

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20435

SSS Reg.
1622.25
1622.26(b)

LOCAL BOARD MEMORANDUM NO. 83
ISSUED: OCTOBER 6, 1967

SUBJECT: ELIGIBILITY OF STUDENTS FOR CLASS II-S AFTER AN INTERRUPTION IN STUDIES

1. A registrant who enters or re-enters graduate or professional school in the fall of 1967, and who has been classified in Class II–A or Class IV–D since his completion of the requirements for admission or since his last full-time attendance in graduate or professional school, shall not be considered to have failed to meet the requirements of section 1622.26(b) solely because of his absence from school while so classified.

2. A registrant who re-enters a college, university, or similar institution of learning as an undergraduate student, and who has been classified in Class II–A or Class IV–D since his last full-time attendance at such an institution, shall not be considered to have failed to meet the requirements of section 1622.25 solely because of his absence from school while so classified.

Lewis B. Hershey.

Director.

APPENDIX G

LOCAL BOARD MEMORANDUM NO. 95

ISSUED: APRIL 19, 1968

Law:
Sec. 4(g)
Sec. 6(h)(2)

SSS Reg.
1622.20 1622.23a
1622.21 1622.24
1622.22 1622.26
1622.23

SUBJECT: ADVICE OF NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL WITH RESPECT TO OCCUPATIONAL AND GRADUATE STUDENT DEFERMENTS

1. Under advice received February 16, 1968, from the National Security Council with respect to occupational deferments, the lists of essential activities and critical occupations are suspended, leaving each local board with discretion to grant, in individual cases, occupational deferments based on a showing of essential community need.

2. With respect to graduate school deferments, the National Security Council advises that it is not essential for the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest to provide student deferments for graduate study in fields other than medicine, dentistry, and allied medical specialties; except that this recommendation does not affect existing regulations governing deferment for graduate students who entered their second or subsequent year of graduate study in the fall of 1967. It does affect students graduating from college this year, as well as those who entered the first year of graduate school last fall. I concur in the recommendation made by the Council.

3. For the information and guidance of all selective service personnel, the full text of the memorandum of advice for the National Security Council is attached to this Local Board Memorandum and is made a part of it.

(TM 132)

Lewis B. Hershey.

Attachment

Director.

Budget Bureau No. 33-R-202.4

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL COLLEGE STUDENT CERTIFICATE

Date October 19, 1967

1. Name and Address of Student

LAWRENCE R. FAULKNER
1200 5th Ave
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Selective Service No.

31	3	43	2171

PART I – GRADUATE STUDENTS

2 (a). The student identified above has been accepted for admission to graduate school for a full-time course of instruction leading to a graduate degree, in the class commencing _____ and being the first class commencing after he completed the requirements for admission.

2 (b). The student identified above has entered upon a full-time course of instruction as a candidate for a graduate degree, which commenced on Sept. 1965, and currently is meeting degree requirements, and is expected to attain the degree of Ph.D. in History, on or about 1972.

PART II - PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS

3 (a). The student identified above has been accepted for admission to _____ school in the first year class commencing _____ and being the first class commencing after he completed requirements for admission.

3 (b). The student identified above has entered upon the _____ year of his professional studies, and is satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of study leading to graduation with the degree of _____ on or about _____.

PART III - GENERAL

4. The student identified above is (check one)

☐ No longer enrolled full time
☐ Not eligible to continue
☐ Graduated

5. Remarks

This form is to be prepared by authorized representatives of colleges and universities who are certifying the scholastic status of students to selective service local boards. The form is to be completed by filling in all appropriate blank spaces and placing "X" in appropriate boxes. Submit the original of this form to the local board with which the student is registered, at the address shown in Item 6. A copy may be furnished to the registrant and a copy retained. Submission of this form does not constitute a request for deferment. Authentication of information on this form may be by any means evidencing that a responsible official of the institution has verified its preparation.

A graduate college student, for the purposes of classification by a local board, is defined to be a student who has been accepted for, or has entered upon a full-time course of instruction at a graduate school as a candidate for a graduate degree, including, in addition to course work, teaching and research assistance, preparation for foreign language and other required examinations, and supervised work on graduate theses.

A professional college student, for the purposes of classification by a local board, is defined to be a full-time student who has been accepted for admission by, or who is in attendance at a professional school, including law, medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, osteopathy, optometry, pharmacy, chiropractic, or chiropody. A student at the preprofessional level of instruction preparing to become a student in a professional school is considered to be an undergraduate student.

6. Address of Local Board

Local Board #3
161 Great Neck Rd.
Great Neck, N.Y 11021

7. Authentication

Rosemary Cione, Secretary, Graduate School
State University of New York at Buffalo

Rosemary Cione

Name and address of Institution

SSS Form 102 (Revised 6-17-66) (Previous printings are obsolete)

APPENDIX H

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
NEW YORK STATE HEADQUARTERS
OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING
ALBANY 12207

REFER TO FILE:

October 25, 1967 3-10.24-02

Mr. Fred W. Kelly
Chairman, Local Board No. 3
161 Great Neck Road
Great Neck, New York 11021

Subject: FAULKNER, Lawrence Ralph
SS No. : 30-3-43-2171

Dear Mr. Kelly:

We are enclosing a Registration Certificate (SSS Form 2) for a registrant of your Local Board which was turned into the Buffalo Selective Service Boards on October 18th, 1967 as a part of a demonstration against the draft.

In view of the above the registrant should be processed as a delinquent. The following notice should be included on the Delinquency Notice (SSS Form 304), Failure to have a Registration Certificate (SSS Form 2) in your possession."

Should the registrant request a duplicate Registration Certificate the delinquency may then be removed.

By The State Director

JOHN W. BROKAW
Colonel, AGC
Deputy State Director
Operations Officer

Appeal Board-Eastern Dist.
134 Jackson Street

JAN 26 1968

Hompstead
New York 11550

Enclosure

DELINQUENCY NOTICE

Oct. 24, 1967
(Date Declared Delinquent)

Oct 25, 1967
(Date of Mailing)

(Local Board Stamp)

SELECTIVE SERVICE NO			
30	3	43	2171

To LAWRENCE R FAULKNER
(First) (Middle) (Last)

Address 1200 5th Ave.
(Street and Number or RFD Route)

NEW YORK NY
(City, Town, or Village) (County) (State) (ZIP Code)

1. You are hereby notified that this Local Board has declared you to be a delinquent because of your failure to perform the following duty or duties required of you under the selective service law:

Failure to have a Registration Certificate (SSS Form #2) in your possession.

2. You are hereby directed to report to this Local Board immediately in person or by mail, or to take this notice to the Local Board nearest you for advice as to what you should do.

3. Your willful failure to perform the foregoing duty or duties is a violation of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, which is punishable by imprisonment for as much as 5 years or a fine of as much as $10,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment. You may be classified in class 1-A as a delinquent and ordered to report for induction.

already

Appeal Board-Eastern Dist.
134 Jackson Street
Hompstead
York 11550

JAN 26 1968

(Member or Clerk of Local Board)

INSTRUCTIONS

A Delinquency Notice (SSS Form 301) shall be prepared by the Local Board whenever it declares the registrant to be a delinquent because of his failure to perform any duty or duties required of him other than failure to comply with an Order to Report for Induction (SSS Form 252), or an Order to Report for Civilian Work and Statement of Employer (SSS Form 153). This notice shall be prepared in triplicate, and the specific duty or duties which the registrant has failed to perform shall be described in detail in the space provided. The Local Board shall (a) mail the original to the registrant at his last known address, (b) file a copy in the registrant's Cover Sheet (SSS Form 101), and (c) mail a copy to the State Director of Selective Service.

2297 13

SSS Form 304 (5-25-65)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1965 O—785-758

APPENDIX J